

1963

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editorial entitled "Louisville Takes a Historic Stride in Race Relations," which was published in the Louisville Courier-Journal.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LOUISVILLE TAKES A HISTORIC STRIDE IN RACE RELATIONS

Louisville has taken another historic step in race relations. Passage of the ordinance forbidding racial discrimination in public accommodations announces to the Nation that Louisville rejects the spirit of Birmingham and Oxford. All of those who believe in this community, and its basic respect for human rights, can hold their heads a little higher today.

Credit must go, first of all, to the aldermen, who had to make the ultimate decision. It wasn't an easy one. They could have heeded the counsel of the timid, the fearful, the blindly stubborn, and the rabble-rousers, and tried to evade and postpone decision. They refused to take this course, and if this board does nothing else it will be long remembered for this week of decision.

A full-measure of credit must go, too, to the City Human Relations Commission, which carefully prepared the way; to Mayor William Cowger, who when the chips were down put his prestige on the line in backing the ordinance; and to County Judge Marlow Cook, who supported Mayor Cowger in urging their Republican colleagues to do the right thing.

The ordinance addresses itself to services of business establishments, forbidding the withholding of service in "any place of business offering or holding out to the general public services or facilities for the peace, comfort, health, welfare, or safety of such general public." This means, for example, that petty forms of discrimination such as refusing to let Negroes try on wearing apparel, while according this privilege to other customers, must be eliminated. It means, further, that bowling alleys serving the public must do just that, and not confine their service to a portion of the public according to skin color.

None of the adjustments should be difficult. Where they have been made, the transition was smooth. The ordinance does not take effect until mid-September, but there is no reason why business establishments covered by the ordinance should wait until then to conform to the spirit of the law.

Although passage of the ordinance was a signal victory over discrimination, let no one be lulled into believing that the job is done. Discrimination in housing and employment poses formidable challenges, and even now the Human Relations Commission is moving in these areas.

Moreover, the writ of the public-accommodations ordinance runs only in the city, not in its environs. What is needed is a State law banning discrimination in services provided by establishments licensed to serve the general public. This newspaper has urged enactment of such a law in the past, and we hope the General Assembly at its regular 1964 session will take this step.

SPACE FLIGHT BY MAJ. L. GORDON COOPER

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, the personal courage of Maj. L. Gordon Cooper and the unexcelled abilities of American scientists have given America and the free world new hope for the future.

After this brave American's 22 orbits of the earth, and the 34 hours of prayers by our Nation and the astronaut's family, there is little that earthbound legislators can add to what has been said and done.

It should be mentioned, however, that this American who circled the earth had a companion on his flight. Even in choosing the name of his spacecraft—*Faith 7*—faith in God and faith in country—Major Cooper showed his devotion to, and has belief in, the Supreme Being who controls the destinies of us all.

His companion on the flight which ended so beautifully and so triumphantly yesterday afternoon was the same Presence that has guided thousands of Americans in peace and in war.

For those who are so fearful of America's "lastness" in everything from the military to the moral, it is worth noting also the Astronaut Cooper and the scientific community set many records in the flight, including the record for public observation. Every step in this space shot came under the careful scrutiny of the world's press. Win or lose, the reporter, the photographer, and the broadcaster were there, to inform the world.

Major Cooper has completed the world's longest and most successful confirmed space mission. He has established a record that will live throughout history.

While the felicitations go out, let us not forget the thousands of servicemen and technicians who manned the outposts covering Major Cooper's flight, the factory workers who milled the infinitesimally precise components of the space machinery, and the private enterprise system from which came the tax dollars to finance the venture.

Yesterday's flight by Major Cooper is an accomplishment in which all Americans can take pride.

ARMED FORCES DAY

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, as we pay respects tomorrow to the 2½ million Army, Air Force, and Naval Active and Reserve personnel, on duty around the world and here at home, it behooves us to give profound thought to the role these people play in our everyday lives.

In the 20 years that we have been walking an international tightrope—many of those years under a nuclear umbrella—the massive might of U.S. military men and machines has been the unseen guardian of our families, our businesses, and our very way of life.

Nowhere is the great deterrent and retaliatory strength of the United States more apparent than in my own State, Wyoming, where Fort Warren Air Force Base at Cheyenne is headquarters for many Minuteman missile base sites in the surrounding plains. We have Reserve forces that have seen action in both World Wars and Korea, and we have an advanced radar installation in the mountains of northern Wyoming.

It is a strange paradox that as the Nation voices tribute to its Armed Forces there are pseudostatesmen meet-

ing around the world in strenuous efforts to disarm us. From their discussion comes statements predicting on one hand a world without war and on the other hand a world without people in the event of war. Augmenting their pronouncements are the advocates of the one world army under U.N. supervision supplanting the national armies of the United States and other free world powers. Armed Forces Day is a fitting time to remember the lessons that are ours from three major wars and scores of lesser conflicts. We must remember always the lessons of strength, preparedness, and awareness so that when negotiators fail, our military will not.

Armies do not start wars, nor would an abandonment of military preparedness avert wars. The failure of political negotiation and moral understanding is the great "warmonger" of our time.

Our Military Establishment has guarded our security for nearly 200 years. God willing and politicians understanding, it always will.

MAINTENANCE OF GUANTANAMO NAVAL BASE

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, as a matter of service to the citizens of Ohio whom I represent here in the U.S. Senate, I send out regularly a newsletter to any Ohioan who desires to receive it.

In my most recent newsletter, I specifically stated the following in referring to our naval base at Guantanamo:

It would be, and is, unthinkable to abandon this base while Castro and communism prevail in Cuba. In fact, our Guantanamo Naval Base has been reinforced; and in event some trigger-happy Cuban starts trouble, our Marines and airpower could take the offensive and blast Castroism in a matter of hours.

Nevertheless, notwithstanding that plain statement, some lunatic, rightwing-fringe Birchites in my State have said in newspaper articles that I am proposing an appeasement trial balloon for the administration and advocating abandonment at this time of the Guantanamo Naval Base. That statement is entirely untrue. Such action would be unthinkable. What I stated is precisely as I shall read from my newsletter in its entirety:

WASHINGTON.—A rumor is going the rounds in Washington, particularly at Republican national headquarters and among bureaucrats dating from the Hoover and Eisenhower administrations. This is a baseless rumor concerning a base—the Guantanamo Naval Base in Cuba under lease from the Cuban Government. The "scuttlebutt" is that President Kennedy has made a deal with Castro and Khrushchev to abandon the base and turn it over to the whiskered one. At the turn of the century and for some years following, our Guantanamo Naval Base was important in the defense of the Panama Canal. This was a coaling station for our naval vessels and a base for our Marines. Warships then required coaling every hundred miles or so and Marines were stationed there to be available for trouble spots, particularly in Haiti and Central America. Our airpower has for more than 20 years provided absolute protection for Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone. Guantanamo as a needed Marine or naval base is as obsolete as Fort Bliss near El Paso and other Indian frontier posts we

garrisoned even as late as 1930. Generals and admirals find Guantanamo delightful for vacations, basking in the sun drinking rum and for permanent homes following retirement. Nevertheless, it would be, and is, unthinkable to abandon this base while Castro and communism prevail in Cuba. In fact, our Guantanamo Naval Base has been reinforced; and in event some trigger-happy Cuban starts trouble our Marines and airpower could take the offensive and blast Castroism in a matter of hours.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 1 additional minute.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. I continue to read from the newsletter:

Nevertheless, following the time Castro's whiskers have been singed and communism no longer holds sway in Cuba, the writer proposes immediate abandonment of Guantanamo as a naval and air base. We don't need it. We have strong air force bases in Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone. Then let us establish this former base as a campus for the University of the Caribbean in complete cooperation with the Organization of American States and have boys and girls from all Latin-American Republics and needy students from Canada and our country sent there for schooling and training—this, for the benefit of the Western Hemisphere and the welfare of the free world. This is a constructive suggestion. Acting on it would be comparatively inexpensive foreign assistance.

Mr. President, that was my statement. I state now that it is constructive. Acting on it would be comparatively inexpensive foreign assistance following the time when communism and Castro no longer hold sway in Cuba.

Nevertheless, there are some lunatic rightwing fringers in and out of the John Birch Society—the frightened and frustrated, the bitter and vindictive, the twisted zealots, the malicious un-American cynics—who are always eager and ready to distort and to quote out of context in order to further their own ends. Their tactics are the big lie and the wanton smear. In this instance they took a constructive suggestion for the peace of the world and general welfare of people throughout the Western Hemisphere and by these vile methods attempted to make it seem otherwise. I stand by my statement and fervently hope the day will soon come when the disease of communism will be driven from Cuba. Then, my suggestion for a University of the Caribbean at Guantanamo may be given serious consideration.

HOT LINE

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, American negotiators, following months of setbacks and discouragements, were delighted when Khrushchev announced he was willing to accept a direct telecommunications link, or so-called hot line, between the Kremlin and the White House. I hope that Khrushchev does not back down from that position. The line would be designed to prevent an

accidental outbreak of a nuclear war and to enable our President to confer with Premier Khrushchev informally and privately over the hot line at any time, day or night, speedily and effectively.

If telecommunications were set up right now in the White House and the Kremlin, it would be important and helpful, what with troubles in Laos, Vietnam, Berlin, and Cuba. In fact, such a telecommunication link might open an entire new era of diplomacy. It would be another first in the rapidly moving space age of change and challenge. A historic first was established yesterday by that great American hero, Major Cooper. Direct communications, person-to-person, between our President and the heads of state of other nations, particularly the Soviet Union, should help greatly in avoiding one crisis following another. Probably in this grim period of international anarchy, more than one telephone is needed to prevent accidental war.

After setting up a hot line, that is, direct communication between the Kremlin and the White House—and I hope that will be established—then perhaps pretty soon General de Gaulle will be demanding a direct line. Probably at that General de Gaulle would not answer even if our President did ring him.

ABUSES IN THE SOIL BANK PROGRAM

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, under date of July 12, 1961, I wrote a letter to the Comptroller General calling his attention to certain alleged abuses in the soil bank program. As a result of his investigation he has issued a report, which is being released to the Congress today. I quote from the Comptroller General's letter to me which accompanied this report:

Our review disclosed that soil bank contracts covering 36 individual farm units resulting from the subdivision of two large tracts of land in Hidalgo County, Tex., were executed under circumstances which appeared to circumvent the soil bank regulations of the Department—

The Comptroller General stated further—

The cancellations have resulted in the elimination of conservation reserve payments totaling about \$1,068,000 that otherwise would have been made for 1961 and subsequent years.

In addition, the Department of Agriculture has referred these cases to the Department of Justice for any legal action considered appropriate.

I wish to compliment the Comptroller General and to thank him for his assistance.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Comptroller General's letter dated May 16, 1963, addressed to me and summarizing this report, be printed at this point in the Record, followed by the two specific examples, cases Nos. 1 and 2, showing how the abuse had developed.

There being no objection, the letter and cases were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1963.

Hon. JOHN J. WILLIAMS,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR WILLIAMS: Herewith for your information is a copy of our report to the Congress on instances of questionable participation in soil bank programs of the Department of Agriculture in Hidalgo County, Tex. This matter was the subject of your letter to us dated July 12, 1961.

Our review disclosed that soil bank contracts covering 36 individual farm units resulting from the subdivision of two large tracts of land in Hidalgo County, Tex., were executed under circumstances which appeared to circumvent the soil bank regulations of the Department with respect to the annual payment limitation of \$5,000 per producer established for the conservation reserve program and, in some instances, the payment limitation of \$3,000 per producer for the 1958 acreage reserve program. These contracts called for payments totaling about \$1.6 million over a 10-year period under the conservation reserve program. In addition, acreage reserve payments totaling \$75,000 were made for crop year 1958 under agreements covering 28 of the 36 farm units.

After we had furnished information on these transactions to the Department of Agriculture, and after subsequent discussions with us, the Department instituted investigations of these cases. As a result of its investigations, the Department canceled the soil bank contracts on the basis that the contracts did not conform with the soil bank regulations because they were a part of a scheme or device to exceed the \$5,000 conservation reserve annual payment limitation to any individual producer. The cancellations have resulted in the elimination of conservation reserve payments totaling about \$1,068,000 that otherwise would have been made for 1961 and subsequent years. In addition, the Department of Agriculture has referred these cases to the Department of Justice for any legal action considered appropriate.

In view of the unusual circumstances surrounding these transactions and the continuing interest of the Congress in agricultural soil bank programs, we are presenting in the enclosed report the salient facts regarding these cases, as disclosed by our examination and subsequent investigations undertaken by the Department of Agriculture, and a summary of the actions taken by the Department after we brought these cases to its attention.

Sincerely yours,
JOSEPH CAMPBELL,
Comptroller General of the United States.

CASE No. 1

A tract of land comprising 7,046 acres was subdivided into 12 farm units by an individual, designated herein as "A," who sold them to certain other individuals. Soil bank contracts covering 11 of the 12 farms were entered into under the conservation reserve program, by the purchasers, calling for payments totaling \$483,000 over the 10-year term of the contracts. Conservation reserve payments totaling about \$142,000 were made for the years 1958-60 pursuant to these contracts. In addition, acreage reserve payments totaling about \$21,000 were made for crop year 1958 under agreements covering eight of the farm units.

"A" purchased 7,070 acres of land in April 1948 at a cost of \$370,000 or about \$52 an acre and, after subdividing 7,046 acres of this land into 12 farm units, sold them in August 1957 for a total consideration of about \$1,057,000 or about \$150 an acre. He conveyed each of the 12 farms at a price of \$125 an acre payable to himself, plus \$25 an acre payable to an individual, designated herein